

The thin seam of limestone included in No. 2 is remarkable for containing many organic remains not found in any other part of the lias, and most of them new, comprising land as well as marine animals and traces of plants. Among them are two undetermined species of fish with numerous fish-scales and coprolites, two species of Crustacea, the one allied to *Astacus* (Fabr.), the other to *Hippolyte* (Leach). A species of *Loligo*, a new Belemnite, a new Ammonite (which Mr. Buckman has named *A. Murleyi*), *A. corrugatus* and *ovatus*, a small univalve in great abundance, and *Inoceramus dubius*. The remains of insects comprise one species of *Libellula*, which, from the reticulations of the fine wings, seems to belong to the genus *Æschna*, Fabr., and has been named by Mr. Buckman *Æ. Brodiei*, in honour of Mr. Brodie; two species of Coleoptera of undetermined genera, and a wing supposed to belong to *Tipula*. None of these are of the same species with the insects found by Mr. Brodie in the lower lias.

From the presence of a similar band of stone with that containing the above mentioned fossils at Churchdown and Robin Hood Hill, liassic outliers presenting the same section as that of Dumbleton Hill, Mr. Buckman supposes that this thin seam is of constant occurrence in the upper lias of the neighbourhood. He concludes that the period, which the state of things which produced it continued, was not of long duration, and that its deposition was of a quiescent kind.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ON A NEW SPECIES OF CERVUS, CERVUS DIMORPHE.

BY B. H. HODGSON, ESQ.

IN January last I procured from the Saul forest of the Morung a young stag rising two years, having horns of a unique character, and a stature and other attributes seeming to place him between the Axines and Rusans. I considered this animal to belong to a new species, but as he was young and had the horns imperfect, I determined to wait awhile before noticing him to the Society. The animal since his arrival has lived and flourished in my stable. He is now nearly three years old, and his horns are perfect; but his pelage is in course of moult or change. I will not, however, longer defer giving a summary description and sketch of what I apprehend to be an undescribed, though large and handsome species of deer. This animal, like *Cervus Wallichii* and *Cervus Elaphoides* vel *Duwancellii*, possesses a mixed character, so that I hesitate to class it with any known group at present, and shall merely indicate this attribute by assigning to it the trivial name of *Dimorphé*. My specimen has been reared in confinement; yet it approaches the Rusans in size and stature, but retains, in youth at least, a good deal of the graceful Axine type. Its horns are small, owing to confinement perhaps, and it is possible that maturer age may develop more snags or antlers. At present there is but one on each beam, and it has a very forward

direction, as in *Elaphus* and our *affinis*, species to which the present one is also allied by its short tail and moderate suborbital sinus.

Cervus Dimorphé, mihi. Deer with moderate, pale, smooth horns. Axine in the general style, but more bent in the middle of the beam, more divergent, and possessed of only one basal antler, which is directed very forward; small, or moderate, and vertical suborbital sinuses; interdigital pores; broad spreading ears and short stag-like tail. Stature and aspect mediate between the Axines and Rusans. In youth bright fawn-red, spotted with white; in age nigrescent bay with blackish neck and belly; a dark list round the muzzle and white chin; limbs pale. Habitat the Saul forest.—*Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*, No. 58, p. 897.

ON A SUPPOSED NEW SPECIES OF HIPPOPOTAMUS.

BY S. G. MORTON, M.D.

It is about six months since I received from my friend Dr. Goheen an extensive series of skulls of mammiferous and other animals from Western Africa: they had been obtained by him during a residence of several years at Monrovia, where he had officiated as colonial physician; a situation which gave him great advantages for procuring the natural productions of that region. Among these crania were two of a hippopotamus of small size, from the river St. Paul's. Although nothing could be more manifest than the difference between the head of this animal and that of the common species, I have hesitated to publish it, from a fear that some one else may already have done so; for I could hardly convince myself that so remarkable a species was wholly unnoticed in the systems. Having, however, searched the latest European works on zoology without finding any account of this interesting animal, I venture to submit the following facts in relation to it:—

HIPPOPOTAMUS MINOR.

Incisors $\frac{4}{2}$ or $\frac{2-2}{1-1}$; canines $\frac{1-1}{1-1}$.

Dental Formula :

False molars $\frac{4-4}{4-4}$; molars $\frac{3-3}{3-3}$.

Inches.

Length of the skull, measured from the anterior extremity to the notch between the condyles of the occipital bone	12·3
Zygomatic diameter	8·
Parietal diameter	3·5
Distance between the orbits over the surface of the skull	3·9
Vertical diameter of orbit	2·
Horizontal diameter of orbit.....	1·8

These measurements have been taken from a very old individual, in which the sutures are entirely obsolete, and the teeth worn almost to the level of the jaw; and the contrast in size between this and the large or common species (familiar to every one as the *H. amphibius*, but recently divided into two species, the *H. capensis* and *H. sene-*